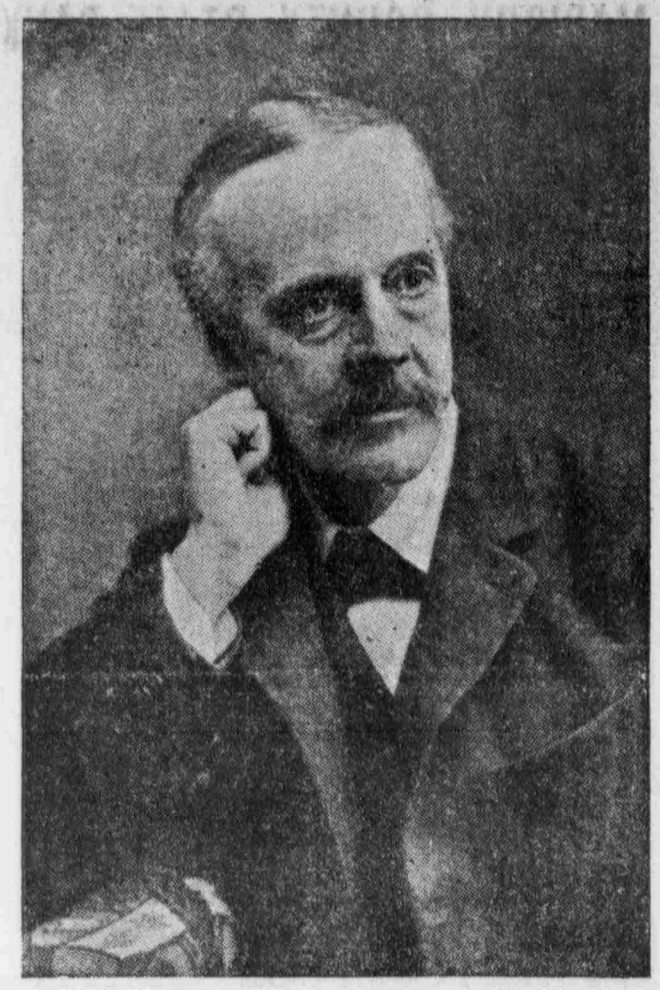
IN THE PUBLIC EYE.



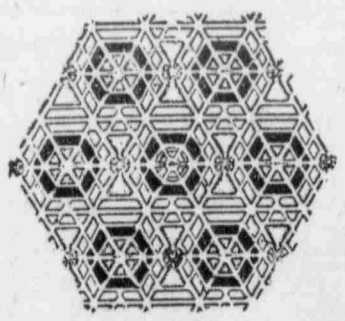
ARTHUR J. BALFOUR,

Premier of Great Britain, whose unexplained conduct at the time of Mr. Chamberlain's retirement and vacillation in regard to the preferential tariff scheme have led to ruinous dissensions within the party. He is a scholar of note, but has never been popular as a leader.

FOR AN IDEAL CITY

The Hexagonal Plan Suggested as That Best Suited For All Purposes.

More attention is being given to-day to the systematic planning of cities, with a view of affording the most convenient means of getting from one point to another, and at the same time of gratifying a growing demand for artistic effect. In an article in the Craftsman, Charles R. Lamb gives the subject a thorough discussion, and after reviewing a number of plans of arriving at these ends, comes to the



THE HEXAGONAL PLAN OF A MUNICIPAL EXTENSION.

following conclusion: Municipal art must have for its foundation practicability. Its very essence is dependent upon the harmonious relations between this and beauty, and, therefore, a city planned to be developed in artistic and esthetic directions must be based upon the most practical plan. And what is such a plan? To the writer's mind, all forms of rectilinear plans must be discarded. The cutting of these with diagonals is, after all, but a makeshift. If not an oblong or a square, what form would be the basic one upon which to found the city? After the fullest consideration of all the possibilities that geometric figures give, the writer is tempted to suggest the scheme shown in the accompanying diagram, the hexagon. This permits the development of the city to the utmost that might be possible within many decades, because with the hexagon, the great advantage of the diagonal is secured, and, at the same time, intervening spaces which can be secured for playgrounds and park areas, between the large central areas, which, in turn, can be used for groups of civic buildings in certain parts of the city, and, again, in other parts of the city seats of learning, recreation, business in all its forms, banking, publishing, the newspaper industries, and the thousand and one trades, which, in their turn, seem to be desirous of grouping themselves around a common centre.

The more this plan is studied, the more it will be found to approach the idea of practicability, primarily in regard to shorter distances that a person would have to walk or drive from any one point to another. The sub-division of the interests into groups by a division of the park area, is to be distinctly commended from its sanitary point of view, as these interruptions of natural foliage give the greatest advantage to the inhabitants of each quarter. Esthetically, the grouping of the public, semi-public, and private buildings around common centres largely increases the architectural and artistic possibilities over the accidental opportunities offered by the ordinary plan of the city; while the angles caused by the hexagon permit interesting variety in the treatment of the street facades over that developed by a straight and continuously curved street. Of course, such a plan is assumed primarily for a level country, and must be modified when the conformation would indicate distinct changes in levels. This is indicated here, because the method of procedure with most city officials is to force any scheme to comply with differences in the elevation.—Philadelphia Record.

CAUGHT IN OUR WATERS.

The vast amount of nutritious, wholesome and delicious foodstuff resulting from the fisheries of the United States is not generally realized. Some conception of it may be had from an examination of the diagram here shown from an article in the National Geographic Magazine by Dr. Barton Warren Everman, of the Bureau of Fisheries.

The total catch of food-fishes in the United States and Alaska, as shown

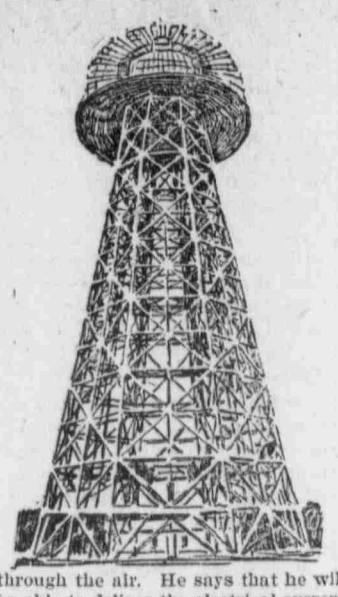
THE FISH CATCH OF THIS COUNTRY.

by the last census, was 1,733,314,324 pounds, valued at $45,531,165. The number of men employed was 214,056 and the capital invested was $72,261,646. The salmon pack of Puget Sound alone in 1901 exceeded $4,500,000, an amount more than four times as great as the entire silver output of the whole region drained by the Columbia River. The salmon output of Alaska for 1903 is valued at $10,000,000, which exceeds by more than $2,500,000 the amount which Alaska cost us, and if we add to the salmon the value of the cod, halibut and other fisheries of Alaska, the total greatly exceeds all the other resources of Alaska combined.

A thousand million miles are covered by the various trains of this country in the course of a year.

TESLA'S TOWER FOR WORLD TELEGRAPHY

The marvelous construction shown in the accompanying cut is part of a great scheme by which the electrician, Nicola Tesla, says he will have in operation before a great while and which he calls "world telegraphy." From this tower, which he has been building at Wardenclyffe, on Long Island, for some time, and which he has recently completed, he hopes to send and receive mesages from all over the world irrespective of distance or intervening obstacles. The construction of the upper part of this tower is said to be so delicate that it will detect the slightest impulses that come to it



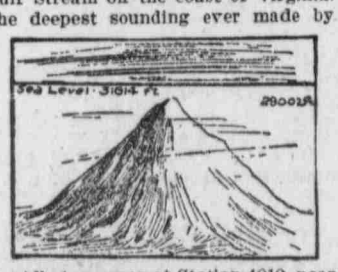
through the air. He says that he will be able to deliver the electrical current anywhere and in any amount by the use of certain artifices which he has discovered and which he will make known in due course.

While Mr. Tesla has been responsible for a great many electrical inventions, some of which were of a revolutionizing nature, he has made a great many promises which he has failed to redeem up to the present time and for this reason some of his electrical associates have referred to him as a "very promising young man." It has been said that in his present work he is receiving support from some very wealthy and influential persons. It is said that through his connections with George Westinghouse he has J. Pierpont Morgan among his supporters.

THE OCEAN'S FLOOR.

While carrying on her work for the Bureau of Fisheries, says the National Geographic Magazine, the Albatross has made more than 10,000 soundings, and more than 400 dredgings, and has brought up from the bottom of the sea hundreds of tons of fishes and other animals and mud.

The greatest depth from which the Albatross has secured any life was 4173 fathoms. This was in the South Pacific between Tonga and Ellice Islands. The dredge brought up silisious sponges, radiolarians and brown volcanic mud. The greatest depth from which she has brought up fishes is 2949 fathoms, or about one and a third miles. This was in the edge of the Gulf Stream off the coast of Virginia. The deepest sounding ever made by



the Albatross was at Station 4010, near Guam, where the enormous depth of 4813 fathoms, or nearly five and a half miles, was found.

The depest sounding even made by any vessel was by the U. S. Nero while on the Honolulu Manila cable survey, with apparatus borrowed from the Albatross. When near Guam the Nero got 5269 fathoms, of 31,614 feet, only sixty-six feet less than six miles. If Mount Everest, the highest mountain on earth, were set down in this hole, it would have above its summit a depth of 2612 feet, or nearly half a mile of water.

RESTS ON HIS TAIL.

An interesting photograph of the Tasmania wolf, taken by Mr. E. T. Keller, is reproduced herewith from a foreign natural history journal. It illustrates the observation made by Mr. Keller that in the resting position the

TASMANIAN WOLF AT REST.

stiff tail is used to support the animal. Mr. Keller says: "I have not seen this interesting fact recorded elsewhere. It is, however, possible that it is well known among students of the habits of this animal."

HORTICULTURE

TOP THE CANES.

Top the blackberry canes when about three feet high, thus securing a stout compact bush instead of a long sprawling shoot.

VARIETY IN FRUIT GROWING.

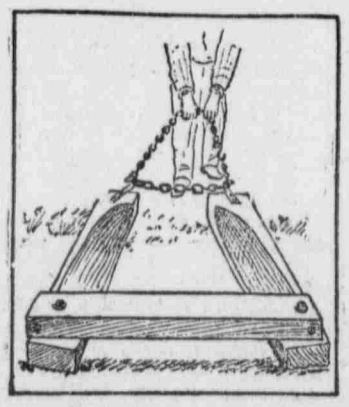
The writer was struck by an incident which occurred recently and which leads to this article. In company with one of the best fruit growers of the country we visited a section famous for its apples. On one or two farms on the outskirts of what might be termed this apple belt were orchards which were not at all attractive. My friend called my attention to them and remarked that for years he had tried to persuade the owners to give up trying to raise apples and to devote their soil to crops which would give better results. He claimed that the larger part of one farm was a natural soil for celery, and that the other farm should be given over largely to small fruits and particularly strawberries. Neither of the owners could be made to see that he would not duplicate the business of the people near him in apple growing. This is the case in many sections. One man will make a success in growing some particular crop by reason of having soil particularly suited for it, or because he understands how to grow that crop.

At once every farmer within easy reach of him will put in the same crop, some of them giving up crops with which they had made splendid successes. Look over the soil and your capabilities thoroughly and don't grow potatoes because Jones had been successful in growing them. Find out if you know how to grow potatoes and if your soil is suited to them; if so go ahead. If not, stick to the crop out of which you are now making money, because it is suited to your soil and because you know how to grow it.

REMOVAL OF LARGE TREES.

In reply to a correspondent would say that one of the simplest and most satisfactory contrivances for removing large trees on the farm or elsewhere we have ever seen is shown in the accompanying illustration. In construction it is very simple and cheap. It can be made and used on any farm. The device consists of three heavy pieces of oak timber or other hard wood, five to eight feet long, the size depending largely upon the size of the trees to be removed. The rear cross piece is bolted on the lower bases, as shown in the picture, and a heavy log chain is attached to the hooks or rings in the front pieces, as illustrated.

In removing a large tree, a trench is dug around it, leaving a ball of earth as large as desired. The apparatus is slipped around and under the sides of this ball of earth containing the tree. As the sides of the boat are cut out and rather shape, these are



SLED FOR HANDLING TREES.

drawn together with a log chain by a team of horses or block of tackle. By drawing this up tightly the points are brought together, thus raising and lifting the ball of earth and the tree upon the runners. When everything is in readiness, two or four horses, as the case may require, are hitched to the chain and the tree is drawn out, the front part of the opening having been slanted for that purpose.

When a tree is to be reset, a hole large enough to accommodate it is dug with both sides slanting into it so that the horses can be driven down through and out the hole, thus drawing the tree in place. By loosening the chain and hitching the horses to the other end of the boat, this is easily withdrawn, thus leaving the tree in position. By filling the hole and watering carefully, large trees can be easily removed, even in midsummer, without serious disturbance. The same apparatus was used for transplanting a large block of maple, cedar and other ornamental trees; it was designed, made and used by Alexander Mayer, of Long Island.—Orange Judd Farmer.

The "Elder Statesmen" of Japan, who are advisers without authority, number four—the Marquis Ito, Marquis Yamagata, Count Inouye and Count Matsugata

Walter H. Page says in the World's Work that one of the great changes of our era is the broadening of education, its emancipation from medievalism. This we owe partly to science; but we owe something of the change to our industrial life also. The additions to culture-material implied in the mere mention of this change are great enough to suggest that we are undergoing a wholesome reorganization of our whole intellectual life. The larger truth is, we are, for the first time, so organizing human society as to make a rounded and balanced culture possible and general. The trial life will be the most widely and sanely cultivated man that has been evolved. He will, of course, still have the roots of his culture in the past—you cannot make a cultivated man wholly out of contemporaneous material—but his chief interests will be in the present; and the great forces of our industrial time will make him saner, broader, and wiser.